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ly branched from the base, nearly glabrous, and with scattered bristles; leaves thin, the lower orbicular-, the middle ones rhombic-ovate, and the uppermost ovate-lanceolate, mostly acute, and all very coarsely and incisely toothed, 3–4 inches long on very slender petioles two-thirds as long; stipules small, lanceolate; racemes slender, nearly equalling the petioles.

This remarkable nettle I first saw in the Mimbres Mountains of New Mexico, in the month of May, 1877. Again, early this year I found dead stems of it, fully six feet high, in canyons of the Mogollones in the same Territory. Still later, in the herbarium of Mr. Lemmon at Oakland, I observed dried specimens of very young plants, collected in the Santa Cataline Mountains of Arizona in the spring of 1880. Mr. Rusby has more recently sent me, from the Mogollones, specimens in flower, collected in August of this year. It appears to be dioecious; at least my specimens show only male flowers.

Zygadenus porrifolius.—Bulb oblong, an inch or more long, with white outer coats; stem 2 feet high; leaves thin, pale, somewhat glaucous, 3–6 lines wide and a foot or more long; raceme simple, or below sparingly branched, rather loosely flowered; bracts ovate-lanceolate, green and glaucous; pedicels ½–1 inch long; flowers small, nodding; perianth adnate, and persistent upon the capsules until the ripening of the fruit; segments broad, 3 lines long, greenish, none of them unguiculate or much contracted at base; gland elongated, truncate or obcordate; capsule 6–8 lines long.

Mogollon Mountains, near the summits, 1881. The pale and soft, garlic-like leaves, and the last season's dead stems bearing empty capsules, were observed by myself last April. The specimen, in flower, from which the description is drawn, was collected by Mr. Rusby in August.

§ 119. **New Ascomycetous Fungi.**[*]

By J. B. Ellis.

Peziza (Dasyscypha) Meleagris.—Sessile among the loosened fibres of the wood, brownish-purple, spherical at first and tardily expanding, .003′ in diameter, clothed externally and the margin fringed with purplish, sparingly-septate, minutely-roughened hairs, which are attenuated and lighter colored above so that the marginal fringe appears nearly white; disk dull white; asci sessile, oblong-cylindrical, .002′x.00025′; paraphyses stout, 2–3-septate and abruptly pointed above; sporidia simple, hyaline, oblong, .0003′x.0001′, mostly collected in the upper part of the asci.

On weather-beaten wood. May. (No. 71.)

Peziza (Dasyscypha) cenangioides.—Sessile, urceolate then expanded, .003′ in diameter, clothed externally and the margin fringed with brown, rough, septate hairs; disk dull white; asci cylindrical, .0025′x.00025′; paraphyses stout, septate below, scarcely thickened above, obtuse; sporidia 8, fusiform, hyaline, straight or slightly curved, and mostly narrowed at one end, .0006′–.0007 long

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[*] Collected in Pleasant Valley, Utah, by S. J. Harkness during the spring and summer of 1881. (Station about 6,000 feet above the level of the sea.)

On dead herbaceous stems. (No. 66.)

Peziza (Dasyscypha) crossota.—Sessile, greenish, spherical at first and with a narrow opening, expanding to concave, margin thickly fringed with greenish, straight, 4–6-septate, obtuse hairs, about .003′ long by .0003′ thick; disk livid when fresh, pale greenish when dry; asci cylindrical, abruptly narrowed below into a short stipe; paraphyses linear, faintly septate, stout, not thickened above; sporidia reniform-oblong, hyaline, continuous, .0003′–.00035′x.000125′.

On weather-beaten wood with No. 73. May.

This and the two foregoing species are closely allied, but are easily distinguished by the characters given.

Peziza (Tapesia) earina.—Thin and soft, seated on a loose mycelium of dirty-white, matted, cottony hairs, orbicular, about one line broad, fibrous in texture; disk brick-red when dry; asci cylindrical, .005′x.0005′; paraphyses rather stout, thickened above; sporidia uniseriate, elliptical, hyaline (mostly with a nucleus,) about .0006′x.0003′.

On dead stems and leaves of grasses and on weather-beaten wood still partly covered with snow. April and May. (No. 67.)

Propolis sphaerelloides.—Erumpent, orbicular, .008 –0085′ in diameter, scarcely prominent when dry, but swelling out in little tubercles when moist and exposing a pale, flesh-colored disk surrounded by a subfimbriate, dark brown margin; asci clavate-cylindrical, .0018′–.0023′x.0003′–.0004′; paraphyses stout and mostly thickened above; sporidia biseriate, oblong or clavate-oblong, 2–4-nucleate and finally uniseptate, .0005′x.000125′–.00015′

Sometimes several individuals, ranged side by side, form an irregular ring around the stem of the *Juncus* on which the species is parasitic. Looks much like a *Sphaerella* when dry. (No. 79.)

Acrospermum corrugatum.—Liguliform, black, erect, .065′–.07′ high and .02′ wide, surrounded at the base by a mycelium of brown, matted hairs, strongly transversely striate on both sides, compressed and truncate above so that the apex is in shape like the edge of a chisel; asci linear, long and narrow, .018′–.02′x.0004′; paraphyses filiform, abundant, endochrome many-parted; sporidia linear, nearly as long as the asci, separating into cylindrical, 3-septate joints, .0007′–.0008′ long.

On weather-beaten wood. (No. 73.)

Dothidea tuberculiformis.—Stroma disciform, contracted below into a thick, narrow base, submarginate above, .003′–.004′ in diameter, of coarse, cellular structure, ascigerous cavities minute; asci oblong-cylindrical, .0013′x.0006′; sporidia biseriate, subhyaline, granular, uniseptate, .0006 –.0007′x.000175′, septum mostly nearer one end.

On bark of dead twigs of some unknown tree or shrub. (No. 68.)

Leptosphaeria tenera.—Gregarious, seated just beneath the cuticle, which is blackened by the mycelium of dark, sparingly-septate, branching threads; asci narrowly clavate, .003′x.0002′–.00025′; paraphyses nucleate; sporidia overlapping and crowded above, fusiform, 5-septate, yellowish, slightly constricted at the septa, and the next to the upper division slightly swollen, mostly straight,

.0006′–.0007′x.0001′–.000125′; perithecia small, .005′–.008′ in diameter, conic-hemispheric ; ostiolum obtuse and somewhat shining,

On dead herbaceous stems.

Pleospora ciliata.—At first covered by the cuticle, but at length partly erumpent, .005′–.007′ in diameter, hemispheric, ostiolum large, surrounded by a fringe of stout, black, reflexed hairs ; asci broad, oblong-elliptical, muriform, yellow, slightly constricted across the middle, .0013 x.0006 . This appears to be sufficiently distinct from the other species of *Pleospora* with ciliated ostiola.

On dead stems of *Phlox* with *Puccinia phlogina*, Pk. Mr. M. E. Jones.

Sphaeria (Rosellinia) ovalis.—Gregarious or subcespitose ; perithecia ovate, rough, about .013′ in diameter, ostiolum papilliform ; asci narrow, cylindrical ; sporidia uniseriate, simple, brown, variable in size and shape,from short-elliptic to oblong, .0003′–00035′x .0002′–.00025′.

On sage brush. (No. 10.)

Cucurbitaria occidentalis.—Perithecia crowded, depressed-hemispheric, quite flattened above, a little over .013′ in diameter ; ostiolum papilliform ; asci .0035′x.0005′; sporidia biseriate, oblong, slightly curved, yellowish, 4–5-septate, constricted in the middle, .0009′–.001′x.00025′; paraphyses abundant, matted together at the tips.

The part of the branch occupied by the fungus is swollen as in *Sphaeria morbosa*, Schw., but not so much so.

On sage brush. (No. 11.)

Cucurbitaria solitaris.—Perithecia solitary, cylindric-ovate, rough .02′ in breadth and height, ostiolum strongly papilliform; asci cylindrical, .005′–.0055′x.0007′; sporidia oblong-elliptical, constricted in the middle, uniseptate at first, soon becoming muriform and yellowish and finally dark brown, .001′–.0013′x.0005′.

On sage brush. (No. 12.)

Sphaerella fuscata.—Perithecia minute, densely crowded, forming elongated, dark-colored patches half an inch or more long, and half as wide; asci obovate, .0015′–.002′x.0006′–.0007′ ; sporidia oblong, uniseptate, mostly narrow at one end, hyaline, .0007′x.00025′, Perithecia ovate-conic, rough, subcuticular, but at length throwing off the epidermis and blackening the matrix.

On dead herbaceous stems. (No. 83).*

§ 120. **Albinism.**—I found on the shores of Elizabeth Pond, in the Adirondacks, Aug. 16th, a great many plants of *Pontederia cordata*, L., bearing white flowers. In several of the patches where the blue and white were mixed, the latter were in the majority. I also noted along the road near Indian River P. O. a patch of white-flowered *Epilobium angustifolium*.

Elizabeth G. Knight.

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* Under *Lophiostoma tingens*, page 90, Vol. viii of this Journal, it should have been stated that the wood on which this species grows is tinged with a dull red color. This *Lophiostoma* is almost invariably found in company with *Phoma consorta*, C. & E., which is probably its pycnidial stage.—J.B.E.